

SPORTS

Marat Gramov: WE ALWAYS DEMAND COMPLETE ADHERENCE TO THE OLYMPIC CHARTER

The Friendship-84 international competitions which were held in Moscow and Tbilisi and in which athletes from 50 countries participated, have been a success and were up to a high sporting standard, press were told in Moscow by Marat Gramov, Chairman of the USSR Sports Committee and Chairman of the National Olympic Committee of the USSR. He headed the Organizing Committee of the competitions.

Gramov said that the Friendship-84 competitions had been sponsored by the sports organizations of the socialist countries in order to give a chance of performance to the athletes who persistently prepared for the Los Angeles Olympics for four years. The competitions strictly observed the Olympic ideals and were not at all opposed to the Olympic Games. The tournaments in the socialist countries, including the USSR, were noted for their atmosphere of cordiality when all participants without exception were given equal conditions for performance. This aspect, as well as honest competition, were the reasons for the high level of performance.

For example, the shooting competitions in Moscow showed, in spite of some varieties, results that were better than the ones produced at Los Angeles; in discus throwing the first six results as exceeding the best Los Angeles throw. More examples could be cited.

Gramov also said that late in September there will be held a seminar in the USSR as part of the "Olympic Solidarity" programme sponsored by the IOC.

WINNERS OF GAMES IN HAVANA

In Cuba, contests in three events which formed part of the Friendship-84 tournaments have come to an end after nine days of competition.

It has already been reported that the soccer games have ended with a victory for the USSR national team who are winners of the 1980 Olympics, as well as world and European champions.

The final bouts between boxers from 12 countries have

been completed by the IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Gramov said the Soviet athletes would continue to strive for stronger unity of the Olympic movement, that the sports and public organizations of the USSR intend to make more extensive their cooperation with the Association of the National Olympic Committees, with the IOC, with International sports federations, with the International Sporting Press Association.

Speaking about the performance of the Friendship-84 athletes, Gramov stressed that, as a result of the provocative actions of the US administration, the world had been deprived of the opportunity to watch the world's strongest athletes performing at the Olympics. The atmosphere of the Games in Los Angeles confirmed the correctness of the decision that was taken by the NOC of the USSR.

Answering NMH about the state of the relations between the Soviet NOC and the IOC, Gramov replied the following:

I think the relations between the NOC of the USSR and the IOC are normal. The only thing which we have always been demanding of the IOC is complete observance of the Olympic Charter, of the rules and traditions of the Olympic movement.

Gramov also said that late in September there will be held a seminar in the USSR as part of the "Olympic Solidarity" programme sponsored by the IOC.



MOMENTS OF SUSPENSE...

KONSTANTIN CHERENKO: DEAL WITH EACH OTHER ON EQUAL GROUNDS

The Soviet Union does not itself strive for military superiority over others, nor will it allow anyone to gain superiority over it. Possibly, for some people in the USA it is still not easy to get used to this, but they will have to admit that our two states can deal with each other on equal grounds, on the basis of considering each other's legitimate interests. There is no reasonable alternative to this.

It was stated by Konstantin Cherenko in his replies to journalists from the Pravda newspaper.

With cynical frankness Washington regards its great-power status and exaggerated notes about America's role and in the present-day world.

To claim to be the strongest, the destroyers of all possible strike weapons, including anti-satellite weapons. In other words, there should be no military threat to Earth from space or from Earth in space or from space itself.

As an immediate step, we suggest that

conclude its negative stand from

world justice opinion, and to

justify the development and

realization of space arms plans.

The Soviet Union, Konstantin Cherenko said, has proposed

that talks be held on ruling out

the possibility of extending the

arms race to outer space and

on totally rejecting space-based

strike weapons. In other words,

there should be no military

threat to Earth from space or

from Earth in space or

from space itself.

As an immediate step, we suggest that

simultaneously with the beginning

of the talks a mutual moratorium

be established on tests

and deployment of space-based

strike systems.

It is obvious that force is

not the sense of reality.

World has radically changed.

Problems cannot be solved by

force. This has already been

seen on more than one occa-

sion, including by the exper-

ience of the United States of

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During military superiority

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Thinking upon the problem of

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THE WORLD

Lack of political will

Cecava. The head of the Soviet delegation to the 1984 Conference on Disarmament V. Isayev has noted that despite the US administration of virtually all channels for negotiations on issues of disarmament and arms reduction, has considerably increased the role of the conference. Regrettably, its results in 1984 cannot be a source of satisfaction. Negotiations on a number of most important issues continue to work time, while they have been even thrown back on some other issues. The Soviet delegation has more than once pointed to the causes of this situation in this international negotiating body. The sole reason is lack of political will on the part of the USA and its allies.

M. al-Gaddafi: we are prepared to rebuff U.S. encroachments

Tripoli. Addressing a military parade dedicated to the 15th anniversary of the Revolution, the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Muammar el-Gaddafi pointed out that the United States which had chosen terrorism as its official policy, trembled under the legitimate rights of other peoples by trying to establish its military and political dictate everywhere. The aggressive policy pursued by the United States presents a serious threat to peace and universal security, he stressed.

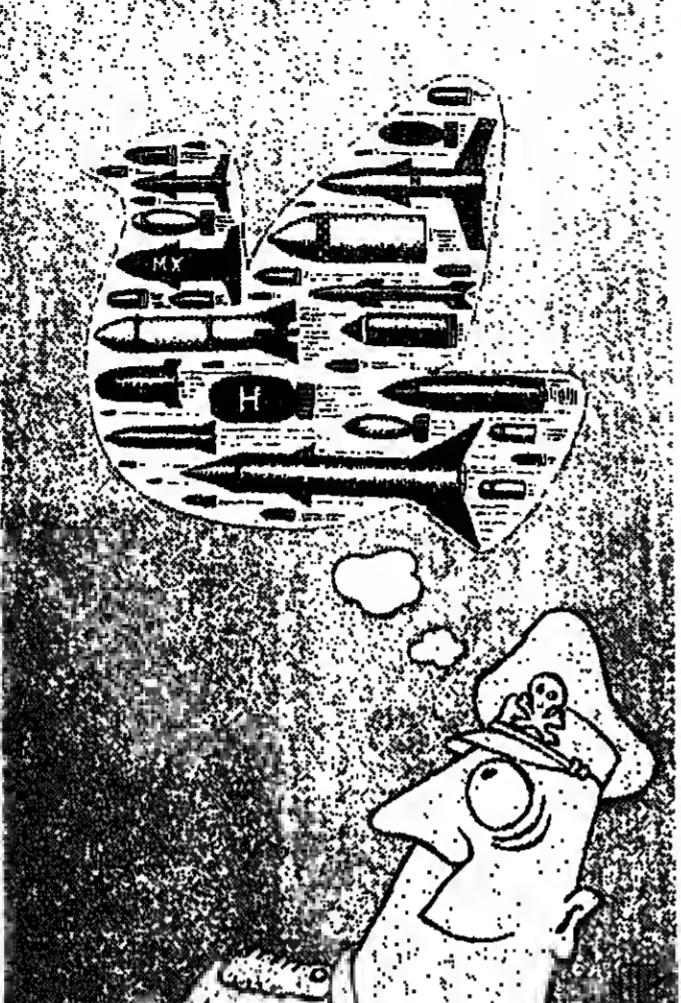
CLEAR SKIES FOR OUR PLANET!

(Continued from page 1)

Pretoria. A mass demonstration by British peace activists has been held outside the American Air Force base near Alconbury. They resolutely demanded an immediate withdrawal of American cruise missiles from Britain and indignantly condemned dangerous plans of the Pentagon and NATO aimed at converting Britain into a site for deploying first-strike nuclear weapons. The demonstrators expressed their complete solidarity with the activities of the campaign for nuclear disarmament arrested a few days ago.

West Germany. "We say 'No' to fascism and war", "Do not forget the lessons of the past", and "Memory of the millions of World War II victims makes us do all we can in the name of peace on Earth" were some of the slogans under which a mass demonstration was staged in the West German town of Struckenbrock, near Bielefeld.

The committee's meetings were an evidence of the determination of the non-aligned countries to continue the campaign for nuclear disarmament.



Dove of peace, Pelegos-style.
Drawing by Scigci Neechayev

White House sued

New York. The White House has been sued by a group of residents in Cincinnati, Ohio. The Reagan administration is accused of violating the US constitution in documents submitted to a local district court.

The case in which a highly placed White House official and "Reagan-Bush election campaign manager" are defendants, was brought by an incident that took place in August 21. Following the arrival of Reagan in Cincinnati, service and FBI agents followed the election campaign sponsors' instructions and did from the demonstrators all the slogans criticizing the administration and forced on them the posters bashing Reagan and his policy.

Then TV crews hunted about Reagan's arrival and addressed against the banner of these posters, a stick shown the Republican candidate is lying.

The incident has shown again that the White House is at nothing in order to secure Reagan's victory in the elections.

GREEK PROTEST OVER U.S. VIOLATIONS

Athens. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece has protested to the American Embassy over the continuing violation of Greek laws by the American military bases situated in Greece.

It is reported that the Americans categorically refuse to reinforce in their bases the local citizens who have been dismissed for political reasons, and they fail to respect other provisions of the Greek labour laws. What is more, special American intelligence services operating at Yalo University have been set up in every Greek city involved working there. The civilian control information of the personnel's political positions, participation in the unions, the range of social justice and family life.

A senior official of the Greek Foreign Ministry has said in their unconfirmed versions, the Americans do not violate the constitution, but labour legislation, but also democratic principles involved in the high regard to children and their upbringing.

BOMBER TO BE MADE DESPITE EDWARDS ACCIDENT

San Francisco. The American public is concerned over the accident in the Mojave Desert, near the Edwards Air Force Base. The Israeli B-1 aircraft, the Israeli B-1 aircraft, was destroyed during a test flight.

US Air Force officials hurried to the scene to assess the damage. The plane was so uninhabitable area that it could not be repaired.

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**Round
the Soviet
Union**

ICE RECONNAISSANCE
HYDROLOGISTS HAVE HANDED OVER TO EXPERTS FROM THE ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE THE MAPS OF ICE CONDITIONS IN THE EASTERN SECTOR OF THE ARCTIC, WHERE THE PEAK OF SEA CARAVAGES TO THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHUKOTKA AND YAKUTIA IS SETTING IN. The expedition team has completed strategic flights all over the Polar seas from the Chilyusin Bay to the Bering Strait. This even coincided with the birthday of the Soviet ice reconnaissance. Originating 60 years ago, it has become today part and parcel of scientific studies of the Arctic and practical navigation on the Northern Sea Route.

IT WOULD SEEM NO UNNAMED CORNER HAS BEEN LEFT ON THE EARTH, BUT IT TURNED OUT THE SCHMIDT AND THE KOMSOMOLETS ISLANDS IN THE KARA SEA WERE WASSED BY AN UNKNOWN STRAIGHT. THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND THE chokol administration of survey and cartography have decided to fill the gap. Headed forward the waters between these two islands will be sound the Bolobrov Straight in honour of a major Soviet hydrographer.

ANOTHER TEN THOUSAND HECTARES HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE FOREST RESERVES IN THE ODEML REGION IN BELYARUSSIA — the banks of the Pripyat River in the Narovlyansk District with its more than one hundred medicinal herbs.

THE NEGRIN POPULATION IN THE SEA OF OKHOTSK HAS GROWN CONSIDERABLY. This is the opinion of the ichthyologist of the Far Eastern Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography. They have studied dozens of thousands of square metres in the earthworm section of the sea and plotted localities of herring schools that have swum to bays and gulls for spawning. The collected data show that the once dwindling herring population has increased again. The fishermen have been provided with high-practice forecast of the fishing situation in the sea.

A HARVESTER FOR ALL CROPS

Here we introduce new combine harvesters, the Dso-1500 and Dso-1200, which will soon be seen in Kazakhstan and the Non-Black Soil Zone, Kuban and Shkala. From 1980 the Rossmash harvester makers in Rostov-on-Don (southern USSR) will start producing 75 thousand Dons every year. Pictured are Dons prototypes working on one of the country's fields.

Dons have several advantages over similar foreign-made machines (including those produced by the US firm John Deere). Their performance, grain losses, threshing quality and working conditions for the operator are much better than those offered by foreign harvesters.

The new harvester has one more advantage: thanks to the availability of various optional implements it can be used not only for harvesting wheat and barley, but other crops, as well. It is very suitable for harvesting rye, sunflower, soybean and sorghum, for instance.



The designers are working to make the combine harvester lighter and more reliable by using lighter and more wear-resistant materials.

To facilitate mass production of these sophisticated machines,

Fish farming in Moldavia

is operated in the same area, the new field will satisfy the country's gas demand for years to come. Five powerful pipelines running from Urengoi to the western regions have already been constructed, in addition to the export line to Western Europe.

THE SECOND LINE OF KHARKOV METRO

Passenger traffic has opened on the second Metro line in Kharkov, the Ukraine. It has linked the city centre with a large residential area, where nearly 25 per cent of this city's 1.3-million strong population lives.

As to the length of its lines, which now total 26 km, Khar-

kov Metro has become the fourth out of nine operating underground railways in the USSR and continues to develop. Several stations will soon be added to the new line. The construction of the third line leading to another residential area, has started in the industrial centre.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

FROM SIBERIA TO CENTRAL ASIA

The USSR State Planning Committee has charged the country's Ministry of Land Improvement and Water Conservation with the task of designing the main bed of Siberia — a unique non-modified 2,350 km long river linking the Ob and the Irtysh rivers in Siberia with the Amur Sea, reports the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

The idea to transfer a part of the flow of Siberian rivers to Central Asia, where the shortage of water for irrigation is mounting, with each passing year, sprang up long ago. Such a great project called for exhaustive elaboration, thorough and many-sided study of the problems connected with it. For two years a special commission of the USSR State Planning Committee went through the thorny version of water transportation and made a feasibility study and cost analysis of the most economical and effective version.

This 27.2 km/m of water to be annually transferred to Central Asia which produces the bulk of cotton grown in the USSR (approximately 8.5 million tonnes a year) will make it possible to put into crop rotation vast, hitherto unused, potential land resources as well as deposits of the most precious minerals such as coal, oil, aluminium, iron ore, natural gas and initial materials for the production of cement.

The construction of Siberia will simultaneously help solve the problem of preserving the unique inland sea which is second only to Batik to the purity of its water.

The project of the canal's main bed will be ready in 1986. Calculations show that thousands of millions of cu m of earth are to be moved and millions of cu m of concrete and reinforced concrete poured in the bed

of Siberia, the construction of which will take 12 years. In the process of work the canal will begin to meet the country's requirements. The pre-construction complexes, ready to go into operation, included in the project, will immediately supply with water the new cities, industrial plants, settlements and cities which spring up along the canal route.

ANOTHER VALLEY FULL OF GEYSERS

The discovery of a valley full of geysers in Kamchatka in 1941 created a sensation because until then no geysers (i.e., sources having eruptions and sometimes gushing hot water like fountains) had been known to exist only in three places on the planet: Iceland, Yellowstone National Park in the United States, and New Zealand. Recently another discovery was made which makes it possible to say that there are two areas full of geysers on Soviet territory. This has been revealed by the magazine NAUKA I ZHIZN (Science and Life).

No other country has such a second geyser area in the central part of the Udzhan Range, Fyodor Slupak, a research associate of the Chito Institute of Natural Resources, Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, has managed to reach the physically inaccessible areas of the Udzhan Range. High in the mountains, old events said, there were many hot springs and also holes full of warm water possessing curative medicinal properties.

The summer was rainy. Where minor water had been dripping powerful geysers gushed forth and were detected by the explorer. Dying geysers which had remained "silent" for many years came back to life and were throwing out water and gas from the surface of the ground.

The construction of Siberia will simultaneously help solve the problem of preserving the unique inland sea which is second only to Batik to the purity of its water.

The project of the canal's main bed will be ready in 1986. Calculations show that thousands of millions of cu m of earth are to be moved and millions of cu m of concrete and reinforced concrete poured in the bed

Ukraine's atomic power generation

Ukraine's atomic power generation is developing at high rates. The pioneering Chernobyl plant has generated 1000 million kilowatts. The republic's atomic power production to November 1980, due to commissioning of five new units. Some more will be put into operation before the end of 1981 in the Zaporozye, Yuzhnoukrainskaya and Rovno plants. The atomic energy is cheaper than that produced by conventional thermal stations, the Ukraine plants having saved over 15 million tonnes of coal, the fact which it becomes more difficult to mine and transport with railroads.

According to its energy programme, the USSR will try to speed the development of atomic power generation during the 1986-1990 plan period.

An air cushion for dams

Air cushions have been designed in Leningrad to prevent powerful streams of hydroelectric stations against the shock of the water wave. An original device installed along the left of the dam across the Kama River. The air that is pumped into inflated reservoirs serves as a spring, increasing or diminishing it depending on the water pressure and thus compensating the seismic oscillations.

Use of the air cushion is to obtain vibration to zero. It is known that even almost imperceptible water oscillations can cause powerful destructive forces. The new invention is capable of protecting structures against inundated waves that arise in large reservoirs situated in seismic zones.

In the USSR with its world's most powerful hydros, the problem of protecting high dams of national significance. The introduction of the air cushion also allows to bring down the cost of building materials



Pskov Kremlin's main cathedral

Pskov, one of the oldest Russian towns situated in the north-west, is believed to have existed according to archaeological evidence, since the 9th-10th centuries. Certain features of the ancient town planning and a plurality of 12th-13th-century architectural monuments have survived to this day. The old town centers around the Kremlin situated on the steep bank of the Velikaya River. Already in the 13th century its walls were made of stone. At the end of the 13th century the Trinity Cathedral was built. Its twin towers are said to have hung in the cathedral symbolizing the town's freedom and dignity. One of the towers carried the inscription 'Never Surrender My Hammer in Anyon'.

Kilometres. Next to it, producing the impression of a watchful guard of the town, is a tall bell tower. All the needs of old Pskov lead to the cathedral. It is here, by its walls, that the veche, or people's assembly, gathered to solve vital issues, and the cathedral itself was chosen for the meetings of the state council of the old republic. It was also the depository of ancient acts. Twin swords are said to have hung in the cathedral symbolizing the town's freedom and dignity. One of the swords carried the inscription 'Never Surrender My Hammer in Anyon'.

Soviet surgeons save Japanese sailor

Soviet surgeons have performed operations to save the life of Japanese sailor Fukunaga Matsujiro, and now he is recovering.

In his schooner "Fleet Maru", he was washed in the Sea of Japan when a cable snapped in the deck hitting Fukunaga's leg and breaking his leg. He developed signs of gangrene. The fight for his life began in the ambulance and continued in the hospital.

The captain has decided to go to the nearest Soviet port of Nezhodko. The twelve hour journey and absence of medical assistance worsened the man's state of health, and he developed signs of gangrene. The fight for his life began in the ambulance and continued in the hospital.

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ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

VERA TIMASHOVA



• Vera Timashova as the Mad Woman in the ballet "The Rite of Spring".
Photo by Yuri Borykin

The name of ballerina Vera Timashova, a leading soloist of the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble, is well known to ballet fans. She has danced not only in the USSR but also in Britain, France, Italy, Greece, Bulgaria and Finland.

She was born in Minsk (USSR) in 1950. At ten her mother took her to Novosibirsk where she enrolled in a local ballet school. The graceful little girl, wearing a red dress and huge red bow in her dark hair, produced a rather favourable impression on the admission committee.

For a long time Vera was regarded as a promising lyrical dancer at the school. She danced Chopin's "Seventh Waltz", the pas de deux in "Giselle", the "Shades" Act from

"Le Bayadere". In her graduation ca-

reer she danced "Paquita", in which classical and character dance are combined. This became her "forte". Her best roles at the Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre were Carmen, the ballerina based on music by Bizet-Schindrin.

Vera joined the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble almost seven seasons ago and has since shown great artistry, and a lot of charm. She captivates audiences with her impulsive, dynamic and temperamental dancing — it captivates by smile adorns her face. It is fascinating to see her in the little role of "Nehelito or the Swiss Milkmaid", in the pas de deux from "Don Quixote". "The Fair in Driggo" and "Swan Lake". Amazingly expressive, she feels at home in modern ballets and is a great success in iridescent and grotesque parts, in modern repertoire, in ballets mounted by the leaders of the ensemble, Natalya Katskhan and Vladimir Vasil'yev — the sorceress in "The Creations of the World", Juliet and Lady Capulet in "Romeo and Juliet", the Mad Woman in "The Rite of Spring", and Candide in "The Magic Cloak".

Vera Timashova loves all the parts she dances and finds it difficult to say which is her favorite.

Her Juliet (as Shakespeare) is lively, amar, spontaneous, impetuous and brave. She tries to penetrate deeply into the character of her heroine. The actress reads about the fates. Readiness, studies, the masters and the costumes worn at the time. She is also fond of Prokofiev's music.

On her experiences Vera says that new scenes often occur right on stage. This depends upon mood, partners, the orchestra. She sometimes feels nervous before a performance but as soon as she enters the stage, nervousness vanishes, she states.

She rehearsed Maurice Bejart's modern numbers with great enthusiasm. One of her best is a 20-minute fragment from "The Wamers", where the familiar arias from Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde" are combined with traditional fables etc.

Together with her husband, Alexander Gorbatsevich, a soloist of the ensemble, Vera thought of taking part in the recent international ballet competition in Varna. But Alexander went alone and returned with a gold medal. Vera stayed at home and gave birth to a baby boy, Ivan.

She has now regained her good shape and continues dancing with mature artistry.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

FACTS and EVENTS

NEW FILM BY CHILEAN DIRECTOR

Show, "Soviet Graphic Art Today" is the name of several successful shows organized in several towns in Burgenland, Austria. On display are works by young Soviet graphic artists.

Poems on Afghanistan

"Afghanistan is fighting and building". This is the title of a collection of poems written by young Afghan authors and translated into the Turkmen language by Nohatkuly Redzhev.



Concerts given in Moscow at the Druzhba (Friendship) sports gym by the Hellas ensemble were a great success. The programme "Greece in Rhythms and Colours" featured popular tunes by modern Greek composers. Photo by Alexander Serebryakov shows the Hellas ensemble.

GUEST PERFORMANCES AND TOURS IN SEPTEMBER AT HOME...

AND ABROAD...

Soviet art abroad will be presented by leading artists — pianists, famous singers, actors, conductors and composers.

Bolshoi Ballet will perform in Mexico. Their colleagues N. Klevy will visit Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The symphony orchestra of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society is going to Austria, the FRG, CDR, Czechoslovakia and Liechtenstein. The Academic Russian Choir will give concert in Japan. There will be concerts by Czechoslovak artists (the Rozmberk Capelle quintette and the Sluk Folk Dance Ensemble). Nicaraguan folk songs and dances will be presented by a group starring Lucia Lopez, a well-known singer of Latin American folk songs.

The playbills will also feature variety groups and soloists from the CDR, Hungary and Bulgaria. The plays will be performed in the GDR. The Yerevan Drama Theatre from Moscow will be performing in the FRG. Elena Dreska will play in the FRG.

How it is like living close to the ground

At the International festival of cartoon films in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, the first prize for the best film for children was awarded to "The Travelling Ant" (USSR).

The award came as a big surprise for its artistic director Edward Nazarov and the other members of the team. He indicated honestly that "The Travelling Ant" was neither original nor exciting.

It is very quiet and nice and entails nothing specific. No music, the accompaniment is provided by creaking sounds. Nazarov said that a team tried to convey what a little creature is like when living so close to the ground.

The Soviet Union will be represented by the biggest exposition. About 250 enterprises, research institutions, design bureaux and organizations of 37

In the old part of Vilnius (Lithuania) a group of filmmakers from Lenin Studio have started shooting for Central Television a double feature colour film "Sas Filial" ("Without Family") based on the novel by a French writer Hector Malot. It features strict circus performers, the male roles of which are played by a Moscow schoolboy Sasha Vetrov, Andrei Mirnov and Sos Sorkisyan.

• An episode from the film with Sos Sorkisyan in the centre.

WHAT'S ON!

September 4-7

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), Days of Culture of the Socialist Republic of Romania, 4—Eneac, "Tear Oedipus" (opera), 6—Moroz, "Wedding of Figaro" (opera), 7—Triple-bill: Eneac, "Repertories roumaines"; Ravel, "Bolero"; Buzet-Shchedrin, "Carmen-Suite" (one-act ballets).

Aracan maintains that the new film is about the current situation in Chile and the moral failure of the ruling junta. He believes that one cannot and should not be a passive onlooker, live in a narrow world of his own interests or shield oneself from the acute problems of today. These are the main ideas expressed by him through concrete characters in the new film.

Stasovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 5—Vardi, "Lo battaglia di Legnano" (opera), 6—Pugel, Gilire, Vasilenko, "Emeralds" (ballet), 7—Khrennikov, "Dorothée" (opera).

Opera theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 7—Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov".

Salto Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St.), 4—Ostrovsky, "Easy Money", 5—Makayonok, "Apostle at Bay", 7—Alyoshin, "The 18th Camel".

FILMS

Kindergarten (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

An autobiography of a little boy going to the Zima

44 INFORMATION No. 69, 1984

BUSINESS

CMEA: achievements and tasks

The decisions of the CMEA member-countries economic summit meeting held this summer in Moscow have provided a long-term programme. Development of relations between fraternal countries is the object of the following convention by V. Sychav, Secretary of the CMEA.

At the present time, several important projects are completed, including the Soyuz gas pipeline, the Klyazma asbestos integrated works, the Ural-Il'insk pulp factory and others.

They have been built in realization of the long-term purpose-oriented cooperation programmes developed following the comprehensive programme of further deepening and perfection of the CMEA members' economic integration which was adopted 15 years ago.

The CMEA members had developed rates twice as high in 1980-1983 as those of the developed capitalist countries. The volume of mutual trade has gone considerably; by 4.5 times over the 1970 level; in 1983 exceeding 167,000 million rubles. This accounts for 38 per cent

of the total foreign trade turnover of the members.

Mutual deliveries among the countries of the socialist community satisfy most of the import needs in the most important fuels, raw and other materials, machines and equipment, end consumer goods.

Over the past few years

several important projects are

being implemented in the field of

the economy of the socialist

countries, including the

construction of atomic power

plants installed capacity

was 25.8 million kilowatts in 1983, the annual generation being 142,000 million kilowatthours.

Each country has shaped its own profile and found its own place in the system of the international socialist division of labour. The CMEA members have scored tangible results in leveling the rates of their economic and social development.

In other words, great success

has been achieved in all fields

of the socio-economic development.

At the same time, as it was noted by the economic

meeting, there are considerable

reserves for widening the mutual

cooperation, for deepening the

production specialization and

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W/O AVIAEXPORT



IL-86—THE PRESENT-DAY WIDE-BODY AIRCRAFT FOR LINES WITH HEAVY PASSENGER TRAFFIC

THE ENHANCED TAKEOFF-LANDING CHARACTERISTICS

The high maneuverability on the ground and relatively low loads applied to airstruts allow for operating the IL-86 jet from airfields of the same class as those required for much smaller aircraft, such as IL-18, TU-134, TU-154, Boeing-727, DC-8 and others.

THE STATE-OF-THE-ART SYSTEMS OF AUTOMATIC CONTROL AND NAVIGATION fully provide for all-weather regular flights via optimized routes.

THE SPACIOUS, COMFORTABLE INTERIOR WITH BROAD PASSAGES accommodates 350 passengers with comfort and ease.

THE BUILT-IN AIRSTAIRS offer speedy embarkation and disembarkation independently of the ground services.

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Soviet Book Fair in Havana

The flag of the Second International Book Fair will go up in Havana in mid-September. Like two years ago, the Soviet exhibition will be the second largest after Cuba's. It will feature 2,000 books including Marxism-Leninism classics, works by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko and by other Soviet leaders. A special stand will be devoted to books published in connection with the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism which will be marked in May, 1985. Visitors to the fair will see best works by Soviet writers and scientists published over the last two years. There will be textbooks for secondary and vocational training schools and for colleges, books on medicine and sports, encyclopedic and popular science publications — books that allow most vividly the achievements of cooperation in culture, science and technology.

And these achievements are spectacular. Since 1948 the works of Cuban writers, scholars and public figures have been published in 285 titles in 17 languages of the Soviet Union. The publications have grown ten times since the Cuban revolution.

A considerable contribution to the development of cooperation in publishing is made by Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga and the Cuban firm Edicion as Cubanas. Special houses set up in Cuba and the USSR to publish foreign literature in the original language offer more prospects for cooperation. So does the Juventud Martiana cultural centre.

Sound business relations exist between the two countries' copyright agencies: the Centro Nacional de Derecho de Autor (CENDA) and the Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAPI). Experts of those organizations hold regular consultations, exchange information on new books and assist publishing houses in selection books for publishing.

Allie MOTINA

New nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia

The B-2 nuclear power station at Jaslovske Bohunice, Czechoslovakia, has for the first time produced commercial current. The first turbine/generator unit of the first power unit is expected to reach the rated capacity in October.

This small Slovak township is rightly regarded as a symbol of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and emblematic of the Czechoslovak nuclear stations. Dukovany will put into operation before the end of 1985.

industry. It is here that Czechoslovak first nuclear power station, B-1, was built with Soviet assistance, in accordance with the comprehensive socialist integration programme sponsored by the CMEA. The USSR will render assistance to Czechoslovakia to make nuclear energy the main source of electricity in the republic. Another Czechoslovak nuclear station, Dukovany, will put into operation before the end of 1985.

Intourist routes (travellers to 147 cities and towns in the Soviet Union, including the capitals of all the 15 constituent republics) leading historical and cultural centres, health resorts such as Sochi and Yalta (on the Black Sea coast),